

Jan: 7th 1829

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Cholera Infantum;

Presented to the medical Faculty,

of the

University of Pennsylvania

March 1829,

For the degree of,

Doctor of Medicine.

By

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of

Virginia.

No 33 Jan: 1829

Filed March 4

1829

I am very respectfully
Yours



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Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the diseases of childhood, have until within a few years past been much neglected by medical men; owing partly to a very erroneous impression prevailing much to the distress, pain, and mortality of the tender offspring, that such affections were not only obscure, but in a great measure unintelligible; than which a greater error scarcely ever existed in the science of medicine. It is certain, that a veil is thrown over this part of our professional duty, from a want of that oral information as derived from adults, and which in a majority of cases, is so very requisite to a clear comprehension of their maladies. This want of oral information as obtained from adults, is in a great measure counterbalanced by the well known fact, that infantile disorders are not only, comparatively speaking, more uniform in their causes, but fewer in number, as also simpler in their treatment. The disorders of childhood are not



mysteries, and would not have been considered as such, had they always been entrusted to proper hands. The management of children having been, until very recently, almost exclusively confined to nurses, maybe enumerated as another cause, tending to retard this branch of medical science; and to this circumstance may be ascribed many premature deaths. Some symptoms are important in the eyes of the ignorant, but foreboding little to the scientific man present to, some infusions or perhaps what is still worse some hemlock (or emulsi) is administered; the disease continues to advance; a craze is excited in the breasts of the parents; a physician is called in, who upon his arrival finds the disease so deeply rooted, that to eradicate it will be beyond the power of his most potent remedies. Thus is it made evident how important it is, to lay early and strict ^{attention} to those slight affections of infants, which are frequently the precursors of some violent if not fatal malady. These misfortunes though still

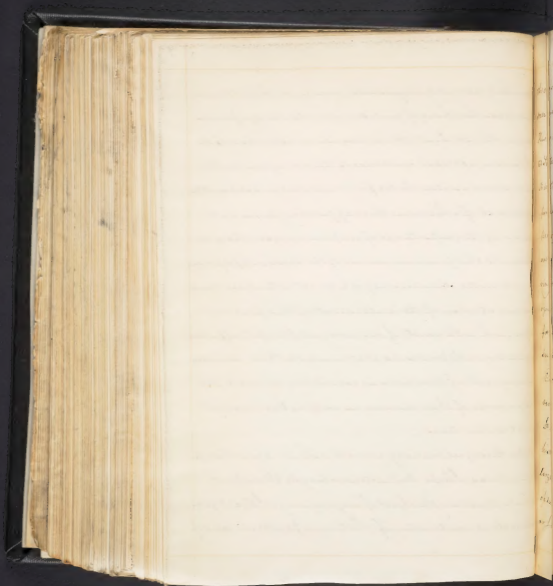


prevailing to a certain extent in our days, are nevertheless
fast vanishing. The management of the diseases of infants
is now entrusted to those, who by thinking it worth
their most serious investigations, have rendered them-
selves the most eminent Benefactors of the human
family. The infantile constitution may be regarded
as being predisposed to disease from its greater delicacy.
This predisposition is layed in the irritability of this
period, therefore any of what are called exciting causes,
as difficult dentition, improper food, the want of exer-
cise, cleanliness, and confined and unwholesome air may
be easily excited into action, & offer an opportunity of
the principal symptoms of infantile disorders, as sum-
marized by Aethers, a majority of them want of plain-
ly indicate, that it is the alimentary canal which
suffers at this period above all other organs; that it
is in this organ, they originate, and that to it must
be directed much of our attention both in the cure and
prevention of diseases. The four chief things, sickness,



vomiting, purging, inquietude, crying, wakefulness, heaviness, loathing of food, sudden startings from sleep, thirst, heat, the hardness and distension of the abdomen, all bear evidence of their origin in the primæ viæ, as also the too frequent errors committed in the diet of children; thus affording a useful lesson of the importance of impressing on those to whom the chief management of the tender offspring is entrusted, the necessity of a strict attention to and due regulation of the nutriment of this period of life. Such is the variety of distressing and painful affection originating in the primæ viæ, that many Authors consider a morbid state of these parts as constituting the most prolific source of their diseases as well as the principal outlet to their cure.

After these preliminary remarks which are not applicable as I hope, but introductory to the subject which shall be the object of my enquiry; I shall proceed to the consideration of cholera in infants and of



Stenobothrus







If my observations on the media are correct, it is
in a process to be introduced to the free market
and, once they are there, not many, if any,
will stay and breed, without any other introduction
of birds. Hence, as necessary, present in the state
and in the colonies, the few groups that they go
to, as if to attend to it, have a great deal of
importance, a little inferior, however, to the
one, in common, of a few more, and
similar to what occurs in adults, but in a
different manner. The head, ...

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one, and the
 second is that the system is not a simple one.
 The third is that the system is not a simple one.
 The fourth is that the system is not a simple one.
 The fifth is that the system is not a simple one.
 The sixth is that the system is not a simple one.
 The seventh is that the system is not a simple one.
 The eighth is that the system is not a simple one.
 The ninth is that the system is not a simple one.
 The tenth is that the system is not a simple one.



[illegible]



[illegible]









[illegible]



[illegible]



I have written on showing a little interest
 in my work. But I am not so sure
 of the value of the work. I have
 refused to be a member of the
 society. I have been a member of
 the society for a long time. I have
 been a member of the society for a long time.

The first of these is the fact that the
 majority of the people who are
 in the position of being able to
 get along with very little money
 are those who are in the position
 of being able to get along with
 very little money. This is the
 main reason why the majority of
 the people who are in the position
 of being able to get along with
 very little money are those who
 are in the position of being able
 to get along with very little money.





celui d'après lequel tout ce qui est en soi est
 en soi, et tout ce qui est en soi est en soi.
 C'est la

raison d'être de tout ce qui est en soi, et
 c'est la raison d'être de tout ce qui est en soi.
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C'est la raison d'être de tout ce qui est en soi, et
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[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]





last direction given in the management of this disease may consider, what has been advanced in this essay so far, as mere paliation and so long as the remote and immediate causes continue to act on the delicate infantile constitution, a radical cure can rarely be effected. The sovereign remedy therefore is a removal of the child from the influence of the above mentioned causes. The greatest advantage is to be expected from a removal into the country; the pure and fresh air of which produces a most wonderful effect; not only in the cure but in the prevention of this disease. —

As the practice of medicine should be extended not only to the cure, but also to the prevention of disease, it will form a proper conclusion to this essay to lay down certain rules for this latter purpose.

1st The child should be weaned sooner than one year after birth. 2nd The cold bath ought to be used. This by importing tone to the system will have a tendency



to fortify the infant against an attack. 3rd The nipples
 should be worn next the skin. 4th The diet ought to be
 strictly attended to. Milk with the foregoing circumstances
 constitutes the proper diet. 5th During ^{inflammation} there ^{is} in-
 flammation of the gums they ought to be freely lanced.
 6th The only effectual prevention is a removal into
 the country, before the season arrives to which
 it is peculiar.

Finis

